

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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NUMBER 243

Talmage is going to lecture on Bob Ingersoll. Bob can stand it if Talmage can. But the most fun will be when Bob lectures on Talmage.

Henry Ward Beecher is lecturing to very small audiences in the east. This shows that the people want to hear him when he comes to the cold shoulder to constancy and honor.

The cabinet place hunters are still continuing their crusades to Albany. If Mr. Cleveland shall succeed in distributing seven cabinet positions satisfactorily among 150 bold applicants, he will show rare executive skill.

Public attention is called to the fact that during the session of congress 369 speeches were printed in the Congressional Record which were not delivered in the house. This is one of the frauds that should be checked.

To-day is the opening day of the World's Centennial cotton exposition at New Orleans. Business will be suspended in that city and the people will enjoy a general holiday. The chief city of the south will, no doubt, put on its most inviting garb to welcome the host of guests it expects to come to its show. It will be a great day for New Orleans and Louisiana.

The business occupations of the coming legislature have already been reported to the secretary of state, excepting 16 members who have not been heard from. There will be 35 farmers, of whom 20 are republicans; and 16 lawyers, of whom 10 are republicans. There are 24 merchants; 1 member is an undertaker, and another a college professor. The senate stands, 20 republicans and 13 democrats; the assembly, republicans 62; democrats 38; this makes the legislature 82 republicans, 51 democrats; republican majority on joint ballot, 31.

Hundreds of women have been working for years for the amelioration of their sex, and have accomplished nothing—comparatively nothing. After such miserable failure it has been left for five women of Bedford, Pennsylvania, four of whom are grandmothers, to do more for their kind than all the female suffragists in the country. These five women, as a matter of choice, walked all the way from Bedford to Everett, eight miles in three hours. If more American women want to become grandmothers and enjoy excellent health to a good old age, let them walk more and not live in bondage to the buggy or the carriage. The Bedford women are true reformers.

Christmas is the time of year above all others, when people should set themselves about the task of helping the poor. It is also the time when many Sunday school children are strengthened in their purpose to still continue attending school by being feasted on candy, nuts and pop-corn. But it will strike the practical boy and girl and man and woman, that a Sunday school scholar who can only be kept in the line of duty by being feasted on candy, nuts and pop-corn, is hardly worth keeping in line. A Sunday school down in Pennsylvania has set an admirable example this year, which the Sunday schools of other states may well follow. It has decided not to treat itself with candy, but on Christmas eve it is going to make an equivalent donation of food, coal and clothing, to the poor of the neighborhood. Pittsburg is entitled to much honor for having within its borders a Sunday school that has outstripped and shined enough to inaugurate such a reform as this.

The Milwaukee Sentinel made an effort to obtain the preferences of the republican members of the coming legislature on three questions: (1) choice of U. S. senator; (2) whether in favor of U. S. vote; or (3) whether in favor of U. S. vote; or (3) whether in favor of making the minimum of the liquor license not less than \$300. Only about half of the republican members responded and their replies are tabulated as follows:

For Senator: Fairchild.....1  
Spooner.....1  
W. L. Price.....1  
Undecided but inclined.....1  
Spooner.....1  
Undecided but inclined.....1  
Non-committal.....1  
Non-committal.....1

As to the second question the replies were:

In favor of U. S. vote.....19  
Against it.....1  
Undecided but inclined.....1

On the question of high license the responses were:

For high license.....2  
Opposed.....1  
Undecided.....1  
Non-committal.....1

Another circular was addressed to democratic members asking their opinions on high license also. Only a few of these responded at all, naturally enough, and their replies were as follows:

Declined to answer.....5  
High, but not as high as \$200.....1

**THE POSTAL SERVICE.**

There has been a decline in the receipts from the postal service ever since the postage was reduced from three to two cents. The service seldom paid its way, but it is further behind now than for some time past. The report of the postmaster general shows that for the fiscal year of 1884-5, the receipts from all sources exceeded the expenditures in only ten states. Four of these are in New England, viz: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts; the latter paying the largest profit, \$716,996. The next highest is Pennsylvania with \$560,677, and the fourth New York with \$231,685. New Jersey and Delaware also pay a profit, so that all the states but three in the New England and Middle states pay a profit. In addition to these Illinois pays the third highest profit, \$847,400, and Michigan a slight advance above cost. Wisconsin is the last of states that furnishes a profitable postal service.

It is surprising that in Ohio, the most thickly populated of the western states, the

cost was \$845,404 more than the receipts. Nebraska comes next with \$633,411, followed by Missouri with \$480,483, Texas with \$431,334, Louisiana with \$417,183, and Virginia with \$408,373. The net cost in the territories is not nearly so great as is generally supposed, Utah leading with \$180,996 and Dakota with \$99,007, showing the smallest deficit.

## A CRIMINAL DELAY.

There is seldom any heart or conscience in either branch of congress when it comes to considering very many private claims in which there is undisputed justice. There have been a good many such claims before the congress of the United States, and the unfortunate persons interested therein have sickened and died before that body would ever give the matter a thought.

Two or three days ago the Gazette made mention of the sad death of Silas Savage, of Hartford, Connecticut. He had been an inmate of the poor house for eighteen years, and when the old man at the ripe old age of eighty-nine died, his remains were carried to the pauper's grave, and there he was buried, when there were hundreds of thousands of dollars in the national treasury which belonged to him. Mr. Savage had a just claim upon the government. The French spoliation claim amounted to \$175,000, without interest, and in regard to the justice of the claim there was not the least shadow of doubt. Congress knew that the claim was just, and it was not until it was too late that it was discovered that the claim was just. Senator, wrote the old man saying they would settle his accounts soon and president after president wrote him to the same effect, but neither senator nor president kept their word, and Mr. Savage was compelled to die and find a resting place in the pauper's field while the government treasury was overflowing and his righteous claim unsatisfied.

On the day poor Savage died the senate made a mockery of the whole business by passing a bill reforming the spoliation matter to the court of claims, where it might be settled; but the man who had waited with so much patience and hope for his rights for many long years, had passed beyond the need of any relief congress could give.

## THE TREASURY AND TOBACCO GROWERS.

There seems to be a determined opposition coming from tobacco manufacturers and tobacco growers every where, to the ratification of the Spanish-American treaty. The treaty as a whole, would be a blessing to this country if ratified. Separating one part from another, and considering how it would reflect on that particular interest, the wisdom of its ratification might be doubted. Tobacco sugar, for instance, there is not a family in the Union that would not be largely benefited by the reduction of the duty on that important article. The common people, or the poorer class of families, who need sugar as much as the better conditioned people, would be largely benefited by the ratification of the treaty, because they would get the very necessary article of sugar at a reduction of from 25 to 40 per cent from present prices.

But on the other hand, if we consider the tobacco interest, we notice there is war to the knife against the tobacco growers of the treaty. The opinions regarding its effect are certainly anomalous. Minister Foster is convinced that the treaty secures special benefits to American tobacco growers. American tobacco growers are convinced that the treaty, in an industrial sense, would cut their throats. The friends of the treaty say it would open a new market for American tobacco manufacturers and growers, and enable them to put their products into Cuba at cheaper rates than tobacco manufacturers of other countries can do.

The United States Tobacco Journal, the organ of the tobacco and cigar industry of this country, favors the ratification of the treaty on the ground that it would be a lasting benefit to the tobacco and cigar industry of the United States. It says: "Most of the trade seem to become mild lunatics, and with some of the most stupid, hollow arguments try to induce a movement, to kill a measure, grand and noble, and which can but result in prosperity to our cigar manufacturers and leaf dealers."

"Let the cigars come in at the rate proposed, which is 12 1/2 per cent ad valorem and \$1.25 per pound. Then, figuring at the most certain of abolition of the internal revenue, such cigars would be laid down here at less than \$45. The wages in Havana are acknowledged to be from 50 to 100 per cent higher. Now let the Havana tobacco come in free here, and then we can make better and cheaper cigars here than they do in Cuba. Without going into further details in this matter we only once more refer to the fact of our mountains of unsalable tobacco, which, if the duty on Havana leaf is taken off, will have a broad and paying channel of outlet."

Now the question is, if the shining lights of the tobacco industry of the United States can't agree as to whether the treaty forbodes ill or promises good to the tobacco interests of the country, who can?

## Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously afflicted with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved him very much, and the second bottle was absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years."

Buckley's Astringent Salve.

The best salve in the world for chilblains, sores, ulcers, hemorrhoids, corns, fester, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and pos-

tively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Sherer & Co.

## A BLUE CHRISTMAS.

LOOMS UP BEFORE PITTSBURGH IRON WORKERS.

The Edgar Thompson Steel Works Close Down Indefinitely—Strikes and Prospects of Them—Railway Rates, and Wrath.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 15.—The workmen at the Edgar Thompson steel works, at Braddock, were started Monday morning by the following notice, which was posted at the mill:

CHAS. H. THOMPSON, President of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, Braddock, Pa., Dec. 15, 1884.

By order of the board.

The closing of the mill was caused by the lack of orders and the great depression in the rail business, which caused prices to fall as low as \$27 a ton. The works would have been closed down sooner if it had not been for the fact that an order for 12,000 tons of rails had been secured by the company some time ago. The shutdown was unexpected by the men, and coming at the time it does, it will make their Christmas a very blue one indeed. Inquiry at the office resulted in the information that there was no telling how long the mill would be closed. It might be a question of a few weeks, and it might remain idle for many months. All depends upon the market and the demand for rails. There is not much prospect of a demand for rails in large quantities at the present time. The men are in trouble of a more or less serious nature, and will not make any extensions or repairs which can be avoided. The shutting down of the Edgar Thompson works throws 1,600 men out of work directly, while the number affected indirectly is very large, and from 3,500 to 4,000 persons will no doubt be concerned in the stoppage. The railroads will lose 200 carloads of freight daily, counting material brought up to the works, as well as about 15,000 tons of rails a month in the way of outgoing freight. The pay-roll of the works amounted to \$150,000 a month when running full, but has been only about \$100,000 for several months.

## Mad About the Freight Rates.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 16.—The matter of low prices for grain and the high rates of transportation now charged by railroads, is moving the crops has made a bitter feeling against the roads by the farmers, and it is becoming more and more pronounced daily. In some portions of Iowa corn is only bringing the producers 15 to 15 cents a bushel, while the railroads are charging 17 cents to lay that same bushel of grain down in the Chicago market. The feeling against the roads has become a matter of much importance, and the railroad commissioners of the state have sent letters to each of the roads traversing Iowa, inquiring in regard to the alleged increase of transportation rates during the great business depression. The railroad commission seems disposed to ask the matter to the bottom, and if they have not already sufficient power to set matters to right, they will undoubtedly ask for such additional legislation as will give them such authority. It now looks as though an extra session of the legislature would be held this winter.

Telegraph Operators Organizing.

New York, Dec. 15.—Officials of the Western Union company denied Monday that there was any foundation for the rumors that there is to be another strike of operators. It was made known from other sources, however, that the general agent sitting out, over the wire, and work in out-of-town offices has been followed by the organization of twenty-six new assemblies of the telegraphers' independent brotherhood. The new brotherhood is designed to take the place of the old telegraphers' brotherhood, which practically went to pieces after the failure of the general strike of last year. A member of it said Monday that the new organization was a stronger protective association and that its power would be shown if the company tried to force generally the reduction of employees' incomes which the order of Dec. 6 seemed to promise.

## A Twelve-Cent Cent.

Albany, N.Y., Dec. 16.—A reduction of 12 cents in the wages of men working on the Erie canal was voted at the North Chicago Tolling Mill company's works at Bay View by a vote of 10 to 2. This object about 500 men, who will graciously submit to the reduction. The company gives a reason for the cut that they are forced to by competing institutions which have for several months been making reductions in the cost of their labor.

## Resolved to Ask Higher Wages.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 16.—Three delegates from pool No. 1, mine from pool No. 2, five from pool No. 3, and six from pool No. 4, struck Monday morning, and passed resolutions to ask an advance of half a cent a bushel—5 cents for digging coal, to take effect Monday Dec. 22.

## Failure in Fancy Goods.

New York, Dec. 15.—H. Levy & Son, importers and manufacturers of fancy goods at 477 Broadway and 50 Mercer street, have made an assignment, giving preferences for \$65,941. The total liabilities as near as can be ascertained are about \$200,000, and it is thought there will be enough assets to pay the creditors in full. The failure was unexpected, as the firm hoped to get an extension.

## Striking Weavers.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 16.—Two hundred weavers, one-half of the whole number employed in the cotton mills of Woonsocket, struck Monday against a 20 per cent reduction of pay. The other half was reduced Dec. 1, but accepted the cut. The strike is expected to extend to others.

## Another Bank Suspended.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The city bank of Schenectady suspended Monday afternoon. The bank had a paid up capital of \$100,000, and its latest statement showed a surplus of \$15,000 and undivided profits of \$27,001.

## The Wages Question.

Pittsburg, Dec. 16.—The employees of the Legett Spring and Axle company, numbering 300, will strike against a 10 per cent reduction.

## The Solar Iron-works have ordered a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

## Offer 25 Cents on the Dollar.

New Orleans, Dec. 16.—T. H. Bros., general store, Bayville, La., have failed and offer to compromise with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are about \$24,000.

## Signation in the Iron Trade at Milan.

Italy, has caused the discharge of 4,000 men. The windows of the mayor's office at Turin were smashed by a depulser of iron employed workmen, because their appeals were unheeded.

## The average length of life is on the increase.

The science of medicine has made great progress; many diseases are now controlled that were formerly thought incurable. The greatest danger to life is Dr. Hager's Positive cure, which cures consumption in stages that other remedies are of no benefit. Coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and all throat and lungs diseases speedily and safely. Price 50 cents and \$1. Trial bottles free. Sterns & Baker.

Don't be put out if your druggist hasn't got Athlaphora in stock. He will get it for you. Most druggists know too much to be without this specific for rheumatism and neuralgia. Those that are caught without it will make haste to get it. They can't afford to ignore business and humanity at the same time. Read what a few druggists say. Have sold Athlaphora for past six months. Gives entire satisfaction. E. P. Tomlin, Plainville, Conn. Handle Athlaphora with very good results.

## NO SMOKE!

NO FIRE, NO FALSE PRETENSIONS. No Auction Plunder!

But good, reliable, honest goods. We are selling every day, for less money than we can smoke and sell them. If you want to look at other stocks, all right, but just give us the last chance, and if we do not give you

## LOWER PRICES

AND BETTER GOODS, Than you can get elsewhere, we will go in and smoke. It does not require a drum corp and fire or 'civens wagon' to sell the stock of clothing we keep. Anyone wishing to buy clothing will not make a mistake in giving us a call. We are always ready to show our goods.

## FOOTE & WILCOX.

Three doors west of the postoffice.

## \$3,000 WORTH

## NEW CARMENTS!

## BOSTWICK & SONS.

## Winter Cloaks

## AT BOSTWICK & SONS.

## Winter Cloaks, Ladies' Misses' & Children's

## Nobiest line in the City. FINE PLUSH GARMENTS A SPECIALTY. White Block, Main St

## J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

## HEADQUARTERS

## FOR NOVELTIES

## IN HOLIDAY GOODS

## AT WEBB & HALL'S,

## Lappin's Corner.

## An Open Secret!

## Wheelock's

## Crockery

## STORE

## Has as many

## goods to sell as

## any store in

## the city.

## Goods from

## all nations

## are represented.

## No article

## is not just

## rightly priced.

## such a large

## stock of

## merchandise

## as this.

## are invited to

## look at the stock

## whether they buy or not.

## China, Glass, Silver, Wood, Brass, Steel goods.

## Full line of goods, at low prices.

## Most of the stock before account of

## stock January 1, and will meet any price

## you advertised in Chicago or anywhere else, and

## generally go lower to make it interesting.

## E. HALL'S

## Variety Store, Norcross' Block,

## You can buy a No. 1 suit with hands for

## \$100. A No. 1 suit for 50 cents. A good

## travelling bag for 75c. A coat for 50c.

## A good sheepskin 75c. The best clothes

## wringer \$3.00. Cotton batting for 10c.

## Casey's pants, worth \$2.00, for 50c. Fine

## wool hats for 25c. Men's underwear, all wool.

## Can do for 50c. A full line of carpets, rugs

## and self hardware. Cotton cloth, bleached

## cambria at cost. Take a look at my

## stock before buying.

## E. HALL.

## TO ADVERTISE

## in the Gazette

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